2: Jochelson E-5 (1884-1902) 1933 Yakut

291 177 In addition to the clothing enumerated above, the Yakut sometimes wear a *shiletzik* (Russian *shilet*, waistcoat), *altyc* (Russian *galstux*, cravat), *kufaiky* (Russian *fufaika*, sweater), *plat* (Russian *platok*, handkerchief), etc., which they have adopted from the Russians together with their names.

At home, the Yakut, particularly in the summer or during the winter before the hearth, prefer wearing only short breeches. Women wear their skirts.

276 177 Pipes are of various shapes. The bowl may be of iron, brass, pewter, or bone and the stem often consists of two halves held together by a leather binding. By loosening the leather strip the stem may be cleaned. A tobacco pipe made of mammoth ivory, the bowl and stem being of the same material, is shown in Fig. 44. To diminish the strength of the leaf

Fig. 44

Fig. 45

Fig. 44 (70-9210). Pipe made of Mammoth Ivory.
Fig. 45 (70-8940). Wooden Snuff Box.

tobacco and also for economy, the Yakut mix it with shredded poplar bark (*tirāx tatyrga*). They also adopted the custom of snuffing tobacco from the Russians. A wooden box for snuff may be seen in Fig. 45.

513 Bedding consists of a fur robe (mare, reindeer or bearskin) called *tāllāx* and a blanket, *suorhan*. The blanket is sewed of hares' backs, legs, or heads or of white fox legs and tails. Poor people cover themselves with their fur coats and sleep on grass mats. Pillows are made of calico filled with bird down or feathers. Usually two people sleep under one blanket with their heads in opposite directions. (For the position of [511] sleeping places in the Yakut dwelling see p. 135).[1] A Yakut traveler usually carries his own bedding with him, for even rich people seldom own a sufficient quantity to accommodate transient guests.

152 My observations on the ability of the Yakut to endure severe cold may be of interest on this point. When spending the night in the open

[1] [cf. category 342 -- ANALYST]

9: Stadling--93 E-3 (1898) 1901 Yakut
116, 276, 326

"All the Yakuts are inveterate smokers, and always wear the tobacco-pouch with pipe and flint and steel, together with the indispensable long knife, attached to the belt about their waist. They are fairly clever handicraftsmen as carpenters and above all as smiths, a craft which has old and high traditions, and is inherited. At the time of their subjugation by the Russians 300 years ago they knew how to produce iron from the ore, and their traditions show that the metal has been known to them from time immemorial. They are also clever carvers of wood and bone."

11: Lansdell--302 M-3 (1879) 1882 Yakut
276, 562

"They make also fermented beverages of milk; and in the height of summer, when the mares foal, an orgie is held, at which the men drain enormous bowls of this intoxicating liquor; whilst the women, denied the privilege of intoxication, solace themselves by getting as near to it as they can by smoking tobacco."

13: Sarytschew--8-9 N-3 (1785-90) 1806 Yakut
116, 273, 276, 574, 618

"From Jakutsk to the river Aldan, 350 wersts distant, the road led me through Jakutish ulusses, or dwelling-places, over plains scattered with woods, lakes, corn-fields, and meadows. The woods, everywhere, consisted of larch and beech-trees. An uluss comprehends a certain number of dwellings, under the government of a Knäsck (1), or elder. We generally passed our nights in the jurts of these Knäsks,

1. Knäs--the diminutive of this word signifies, in Russian, a prince.

and were always received with great kindness. Hospitality is, in fact, the first virtue among the Jakuts in general. No sooner does a traveller arrive at a place, than they hasten towards him, helping him off his horse, and conducting him into their jurt, enlarging their fire, [9] taking off his clothes, and cleaning them from the snow, &c. The bed is made ready for him in the most retired place, the table covered with the best their house can afford, and his comfort consulted in every particular to the utmost of their power; while to all this civility they sometimes add the present of a fox's or a sable's skin, I always strove to repay their kindness by such trifles as I knew to be most acceptable. Tobacco is a great luxury with them; but they are so extravagantly fond of brandy, that when one glass is given them they make no scruple of asking for a second, and even a third."

13: Sarytschew--10[2] N-3 1785-90 (1806) Yakut
116, 276, 757

"Whenever a Jakut sets out on a journey, he binds his large knife, fixed in a long stick, to his girdle, and takes his steel, flint, and tinder with him; the latter of which is prepared from wormwood. In the hind part of his boot he fixes his wooden pipe, having a short tube, split down the middle, for the convenience of being cleaned, and fastened with thongs. He mixes more than half saw-dust with his tobacco, the fumes of which he mostly swallows until he is thrown into a state of stupefaction. He defends this practice on the ground of its efficacy against abdomenal complaints."

17: Erman--270 N-3 (1828-29) 1850 Yakut
116, 276, 563

"Mitléyev [RCH: one of the author's companions on his journey] gave vent several times to his horror at the Russians whom he met with at the places along this road, because being among the Yakuts, 'they had laid aside not only the Christian (i. e. the Russian) language, but also every Christian custom.' They ate, forsooth, during the most solemn fasts, of the most strictly forbidden kinds of meat, without any shame, and excused themselves only by alleging the want of fish in the Lena. In the lakes lying around there were carp in abundance, but they fell all to the share of the Yakuts. The Russian women here were as passionately fond of smoking tobacco as any of the fair natives. The pipes used by the Yakuts, both men and women, are so small that a few whiffs suffice to empty them. Their bowls are conical cups, of Chinese bronze, half an inch wide, and terminate below in a hollow and very thin cylinder, which is fixed into the wooden tube of the pipe. This is formed of two flat pieces of wood laid together, in each of which is cut half of the cylindrical canal. When properly joined they are tied round with a thin strip of leather, which makes them air-tight. These pipes have the inappreciable advantage of allowing the tobacco oil which settles in the tube to be collected; this, mixed with fine wood shavings, is then smoked a second time."

24: Wrangell--37-38 G-3 (1820-23) 1842 Yakut
116, 273, 276, 437

"Both men and women are passionately fond of smoking tobacco, preferring the most pungent kinds, especially the Circassian. They swallow the smoke, and it produces a kind of stupefaction closely resembling intoxication; and if provoked when in this state, the consequences are often dangerous. Bran-[38]dy is also used, though the long inland carriage makes it extremely dear. The Russian traders konw [sic] how to avail themselves of these tastes in their traffic for furs."

/202 cont./

122 walls testified to many visitors, mostly merchants from Ustjjansk and Werchojansk -- even the clergyman from Bulún was not missing.

The stations along the more traveled roads in this northernmost part of Russia, even though they are not inhabited and therefore made more hospitable, are nevertheless a great boon to the traveler. Built and maintained by the administrative board, whose members themselves use them often enough on their official journeys, in favorably located places, usually near running water, they are generally provided with a supply of wood and sometimes even ice, for there prevails here the laudable custom that everyone passing through thinks of his successor and augments the supplies as much as he can.

122 What a comfortable feeling came over me when, after
123 hours of uninterrupted travel in the frightful cold, which -- especially when it is accompanied by the wind, as more commonly happens here in the vicinity of the ocean -- gradually penetrates even the warmest clothing, I finally saw a shower of sparks rising in the distance and soon glimpsed the ice windows, glowing through the darkness like fiery eyes, of the /203/ station heated by the Jakuten /Yakut/ who hurried on ahead. These obliging people could not hurry out to help me out of my wrappings quickly enough for me, but before entering the yurt I usually threw off my outer fur coat, stiff with ice, and then busied myself at the fire for a long time thawing out my beard, which was frozen to-
• [276] gether in long icicles and often even to my clothing. Meanwhile my bedding was brought in and thawed out a little, and finally -- what ecstasy -- I lay on my bearskin and in front of me stood the steaming teakettle; with burning pipes -- it was impossible for me to smoke outdoors, although at every stop the Jakuten smoked their small pipes, which burned for only a few minutes, to be sure (as they are used by all the peoples of East Asia, especially the Chinese and Japanese) -- the hot tea before us, we, with Czekanowsky, conversed for hours about the experiences of the day, and only from time to time did I venture out to read the thermometer set up outside.

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323 ←

276 ←

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Utensils: 1—clay pots; 2—pipe; 3—scissors; 4—curved knife for making wooden vessels; 5—wooden pipe; 6—wooden holder for teacups.

372

articles from birchbark take first place. The tools used for woodworking,—the axe, knife, drill, and so on—were improved and made more intricate under the influence of the Russians.

Wooden and birchbark utensils, crockery, furnishings and various other small objects were of great variety and were artistically and